Mational Republican

W. J. MURTAGH Editor and Proprietor. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning (cundays excepted) at the southwest op per of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at fifty cents per month.

Mail subscribers, poetage paid, \$8.00 per year; \$4.00 for suree months, and \$2.00 for suree months. Terms invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING : Twenty-five cents per line. Advertisements un-der the head of "For Sale or Reut," "Wanted," "Lest and Found," and "Personal," tweive and a half cents per line.

53 All communications, whether on business of

for publication, should be addressed to Wm. J. MURTAGH. Proprietor, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-LUMBIA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::;:::JULY 21, 1878. PERSONS LEAVING the city during the summer months can have THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent to their address by mail, postage paid, and changed as often as they may require, by ordering it at this office. Terms: Sixteen cents per week, or sixty-six cents per month; invariably in advance.

"A MR. MARSH" may soon find himself in the mire.

THE first and most notable reform in the "Republican Constitution" of Texas, suggested by the Democrats of that State, is a provision for the establishment of the whipping post.

THE Philadelphia Press suggests that the Pennsylvania militia might find instruction in their next annual drill by fighting over again on the ground in sham the battle of Gettysburg. Very good; but who would play the part of the Eleventh Cerps in the first day's fight? Some of the university walkists at Saratoga might be able to do it, but they would probably decline the invitation.

SENATOR THURMAN is a State-rights man in the broadest sense of the term. He is a hard-money man, but will, nevertheless, advocate the election of the rag-money ticket of the Ohio Democracy. Could be not, with equal consistency, advocate Union principles for the same or any other party, and yet retain his belief in secession? This is, in fact, what all the Democratic Gushers are doing nowadays.

SAM CARRY argues in Ohio that he controls his own appetite. "But while I con-trol it," he continues, "I do not propose to control yours." This is a mistake, Samuel. Your appetite for office is beyond control. You may be a temperance man, as you say, in the ordinary acceptation of the term; but you are intemperate in your greed for place, and to win it you have now sacrificed your self-respect, repudiated your past record, and played the part of a dirty dema-

And now our evening cotemporary, the Start is at it. No telling how soon, if it keeps on in this way, before some Norwegian like Gnawdoff will call it hard names. Referring to the prevalent dependence of political leaders upon physicians' certificates, it says:

"Doctors' certificates to politicians are some thing like the old fellow's shot that was to hit if it was a deer, and miss if it was a calf. We observe that ex-Speaker Blaine has re-covered sufficiently to deliver an address at the Vermont agricultural fair."

A NATIONAL CONVENTION of "colored newspaper men" is called to meet at Cincinnati on the fourth of August. This will be the first assemblage of the kind, we believe, ever held. It should be generally attended, and as it is supposed to be to some extent under the auspices or patronage of Peter H. Clark, there is no reason why it should not be. The colored element in the profession of journalism is by no means an insignificant one, and it deserves encouragement. No better indication of the progress of the race is to be found than in the fact that it is able and willing to support a large number of newspapers devoted to its

THERE has been bad management somewher treasury is empty, and there is no way to re-plenish it except by convening the Legislaplenish it except by convening the Legisla-ture, and it is thought very doubtful if that body can do anything about it. This and various other weaknesses of Democratic manage-ment induced the Hon. W. G. Brownlow to predict a Republican revival in East Tennessee which will sweep the Democrats from power .-

Not a word of encouragement for the Republicans in this; but if the boot had been on the other foot, if the bad management had been the result of Republican rule, the Tribune would have found space for lengthy comment in denunciation of ignorant negroes, carpet-baggers and scallawags. The only wonder is that this inveterate hater of Southern Republicans allowed any allusion to Southern Democratic corruption to appear in its columns.

THE FUTURE OF WASHINGTON.

The founders of our Capital City were undoubtedly imbued with a due appreciation of the growth of the nation, and the commensurate grandeur of the seat of the nation's Government. Their work was done with a view to magnificent results. and a nobly-developed future. Broad avenues, wide streets and imposing thoroughfares of every kind were included in their plans. But it should be remembered that they were one and all more or less directly impressed with the grandeur of European capitals, and that their plans were made with an intention to compete with if not to eclipse that grandeur. They knew that the unaided efforts of the permanent residents of the District could not accomplish this end, and, therefore, attempted to provide that the Government itself should defray its proportion of the expense required to attain the superiority of which they dreamed. They were careful to provide that the location should be free from the direct influences of contiguous commercial interests. Great Britain, with its capital located in the midst of contam inating monopolies, presented a warning of the corruption which is always possible under such circumstances, and they desired to avoid such a possibility. In the course of events, however, this design has been abandoned. The idea that the nation at large should defray a preponderating share of the expenses of maintaining, improving and beautifying the Capital City has been partially ignored or practically forgotten. A race of short-sighted econohas taken the place of broadminded and public-spirited patriots. Men who contemplated with patriotic pride the probabilities of Washington outrivaling London, Paris, Berlin or Brussels have been replaced by stingy pigmies, whose sole object seems to be to play the demagogue, and, while seeking extravagant appropriations for their immediate constituents, to win a reputation for economy by striking at the very heart of the plainest indication of the country's progress. There no longer exists, except in a limited way, that old-time spirit and desire that the greatest Republic of the earth shall eclipse the boasted capitals of kingdoms and empires in the beauties of its seat of government, and that works of art shall embel lish and make attractive the official residence of our law-makers and executive officers. In its stead there is a sullen and disgraceful determination that everything akin to an inspiration of progress shall be stunted at its inception, and nipped in the bud before it reaches the bloom of promise.

Under great difficulties, and in opposition

done to rescue the city from its threatened doom; but much more requires to be done. How it shall be accomplished is the question which bothers the practical mind. Evidently Congress must be appealed to, and the efforts begun in that direction must not be abated. But there is another resource, often overlooked in the past and as often hinted at in a blind way, which may serve to relieve us. It is simply the development of the great manufacturing power to be found almost within gunshot of the Capitol building and a stone's throw from the District boundary lines. Untold wealth resides in this development-wealth sufficient to pave and repave our streets a hundred times. To throw aside the theory that there shall be no manufactures here, and to build them up where nature has so plainly designed they shall be built, has now become an im perative necessity. We must begin, in other words, to stand by ourselves and of ourselves. "Let every tub stand on its own ottom," is the homely old saying which we must apply as the remedial motto for relief from our difficulties. Probably not one in a hundred of our

citizens is aware of the almost miraculous strength of the resources to which we refer. Accustomed as they are to look upon the placid waters of the Potomac as it winds past the river front of the city, they have no appreciation of the boundless power which exists at the Great Falls of that noble stream. The ripples of the Little Falls may be familiar to them; but the series of great cataracts over which flow endless tons upon tons of water daily, and which go to make up the Great Falls, are unknown to them. The banks of the river at that point, on either side, are abrupt and rise more than a hundred feet above low water. The volume of the flood is thus confined between natural walls of hard stone as firm as the everlasting hills and as durable as eternity itself. No human calculation can compute this power. Dashing down one declivity after another the torrent spends its giant forces in the roar of echoing solitudes, and its strength is wasted for the simple lack of energy and enterprise to utilize it. All the spindles in New England, all the cotton factories in the entire country, and, in short, one third of the manufactures of the land, might find sufficient force to keep them in constant operation in this vast and useless expenditure of natural strength. There is no exaggeration in this statement, and the suggestion instantly arises that it is criminal to allow this colossal gift of nature to remain in its

present profitless condition, Once utilized, this resource would immediately return great profits and become the incentive to a new and progressive era in our history. Factories to supply the East, West, North and South with the manufactured products of the whole country would spring up. Thousands upon thousands of people would be furnished with constant employment, and the interest of every State in the Union would be more or less concentrated upon this particular locality. The material prosperity of every property-owner in the District would be advanced, and among the consequent results would be the assertion of a commanding independence as a community that would not fail to exalt us in the opinion of the public. All that is requisite to the realization of these happy distinctions is a concerted effort. The himself undying fame and a reputation as a public benefactor which will last as long as the Government itself. He will also as the Government itself. He will also as the Government itself. man who takes the lead in it will earn for as the Government itself. He will assure the future prosperity of Washington, an ambition that any good citizen might be

proud to entertain. THE COMPROMISE CURRENCY ACT. The Dawes compromise currency act, ap-proved June 20,1874, has now been in operation nore than a year. The obvious purpose of this law was to add to the quantity of paper money in circulation. It relieved the national banks from the obligation to keep a legal-tender reserve against their circulation, established the five per cent. redemption fund in the Treasury at Washington, increased the lawful legal-ten-der circulation to \$382,000,000, and allowed the banks to withdraw their circulating notes by depositing equal amounts of greenbacks with the United States Treasurer. The actual working of the law has been very different working of the law has been very different from what its supporters or, possibly, any one else anticipated, for under the provision per-mitting the withdrawal of bank notes no less than \$25,523,057 of circulation had been sur-rendered up to the close of last month, while only \$11,601,892 of new circulation had been taken out in the same time. This gives a net contraction of \$13,991,165 in twelve months. This, however, is not all. The Sherman This, however, is not all. The Sherman Caucus-Compromise-Resumption in 1879 act, which went into operation January 14, 1875, provided for the issue of an unlimited amount of National Bank notes on condition that for every \$10 issued \$8 in greenbacks should be retired until the aggregate legal-tender circulation should be reduced to \$500,000,000. In accordance with this provision \$6,228,430 of legal tender notes have been withdrawn since January 14, 1875, being 80 per cent. of \$7,785,-525 of circulation issued to banks since that date. This makes a total contraction of greenbacks and bank notes during the fiscal year of \$20,149,585. It will be remembered that in the fall and winter of 1873-4, ex-Secretary Richardson added \$28,000,000 to the legal tender circulation, which had previously number of years, remained fixed at \$356,000,000.

Taking the whole period from September 1, 1873, to June 30, 1875, there has been

an increase of nearly six millions in the aggre-gate of greenbacks and bank notes.

A few words on another point—is there really a scarcity of money in the country ! According not hesitate to answer that there is not. The panic of 1873 was not caused by scarcity of money. Had the banks of this city, and of the whole country, for that matter, been possessed of a hidden supply of greenbacks equal in amount to all they had on hand just before the panic, and had they paid them out to their de-positors or lent them to their customers, they could at most only have postponed the catastrophe for a short period. The trouble with Jay Cooke & Co. and the numerous defaulting railroad corporations was that they had wasted and destroyed the capital that had been placed in their hands. These hard times are the penaity for waste of capital, for the misconduct of speculators, for misplaced confidence, and for fluoucial relemmangement of various kinds. Of these abuses, or of most of them, the original cause was making the legal tender money of the country (which should be gold and silver and nothing else) too abundant and too cheap. In 4860 we had, in round numbers, \$100,, 000,000 of true constitutional legal tender, exclusive of the specie in bank vaults, and \$200 000,000 of bank notes, payable in specie on demand. This was money enough for thirty million people. Our population may now, perhaps, be forty-five millions, but our socalled legal tenders, bank notes, and fractional currency are more than \$750,000,000. Thus, while our population in fifteen years has increased 50 per cent., our money has in-creased 150 per cent., or three times faster than our population. Even admitting that there was a scarcity of

money in September and October, 1873, that scarcity was in the vaults of the banks. The national banks of this city on the 1810 of Oc-tober, 1873, held but \$5,179,800 in legal tenders, and all the banks in the city probably not more than \$6,000,000. The other day the same banks held \$73,839,100, or twelve times as much, so that the searcity of money to-day is, at least, a very different thing from the scarcity which made so much disturbance in September and October, 1873. If those with whom money is now scarce will look at their case candidly they will confess that they are uffering from their own or from some one else's misconduct, and not because there is too

little money in the country. The Tribune fails to tell the whole truth in the above relation of the workings of the currency acts cited. For instance, the surrender of the \$25,528,057 national bank circulation released something like \$28, 075,362 in gold-bearing bonds, worth upon the average, say five per cent. premium in gold in London and New York, or equivalent to upwards of thirty millions in the greenbacks which the banks had been permitted to substitute for them as security for the circulation outstanding. Here, then, was an absolute inflation of five millions by the substitution of an inferior for a gold bearing security.

In regard to the amount of circulating medium necessary to effect the commercial exchanges of the country, it may be said that ten dollars per week will be found to to this retrogressive spirit, much has been answer this purpose for the families of the

laboring classes. Estimating these at the liberal, figure of ten millions, we have weekly necessity of one hundred millions for this purpose. What is needed beyond this in the shape of capital tied up in raw material undergoing the process of manufacture, the moving of crops, &c., is more difficult of estimate, and indeed greatly depends upon the degree of activity of circulation that is maintained throughout the country. This is, in fact, the important point. Circulation is accelerated or impeded by the amount of confidence which the public maintains in the financial soundness of the business community and the security and safety of the medium in use. When there is a general lack of this confidence, and the tendency is to hoard the precious metals or their equivalent, our ten millions of families by the hoarding of three dollars per week each would lock up thirty millions of currency. Should they continue this process of hoarding and economy for three months the sum would aggregate \$390,000,000, or if persisted in during six months the hoard would amount to \$780,-000,000. On the contrary, if there is full general confidence pervading all classes, and the medium is kept in full and active circulation by the liquidation of claims or savings deposits in the institutions which immediately loan them for circulation, there is no such contraction or stringency

experienced. From these hypothetical conditions it may be seen how absolutely our circulaation is subject to that commercial confidence which can only be maintained by a circulating medium, possessing intrinsic value such as coin or coin-notes. It is obvious that well-grounded confidence cannot be secured except by the maintenance of a specie basis. Our circulating notes must be made redeemable in coin or its equivalent before we can secure a full return of public confidence such as is necessary to an active and healthful circulation of our medium of exchange. The redemption of our legal tender notes in coin or its equivalent will attain the desired result.

THE "INFAMOUS WASHINGTON RING." In the extremity to which the Opposition has been pushed in the pending State campaigus its leading stump-speakers have been compelled in their attempts to make capital against the Administration and the Republican party to resort to the timeworn charges against the Board of Public Works. Particularly has this been the case in California, where the canvass has grown bitterly personal, and the Republicans, being led by Senator Sargent and Secretary Gorham, those gentleman have been made the target of poluted abuse. They are competent to answer for themselves, however, and in so doing have not hesitated to call things by their right names. Among the most reputable leaders of the party, and acknowledged by those who know them best to be scrupulously honest, they are independent and fearless in their assaults upon the common enemy, and courageous in their own defense. A few more enders of their kidney would be worth thousands upon thousands of votes to the party in the next national campaign. Defending himself against certain unfounded charges of malicious newspaper scribblers, Senator Sargent in a recent speech had occasion to allude to the affairs of this District in the following forcible manner:

" 'The infamous Washington ring' comes in most beautiful cities in the world, with scores of miles of finely-paved streets, as many miles of sewers, regular grades, beautiful parks; and from being one of the most sickly is one of the most healthful cities on this contin The sleepy old chivalry, who had lived in the mud, and who liked the smell of cesspools and the atominations of surface drainage, raised a clamor against Gov. Shepherd and the Board of Public Works. The Democrats in Congress became prosecuting officers. Two investiga-tions were had, one in the House of Represenatives, with able Democrats on the con ce, and resulted in a report showing the work and been done twenty-five per cent. cheaper than in any other city; that it was well and thoroughly done, and that there was an ab-sence of fraud. The other investigation was by a joint committee of the two Houses, on which, among the Democrats, was Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and the report of the com-Thurman, of Ohio, and the report of the committee made no allegations of fraud whatever; it merely questioned the propriety of certain statutory constructions. In all the twenty-five hundred pages of testimony there is not the least showing that Gov. Shepherd or his colleagues ever appropriated a dollar to their own use; ever had a cent's interest in any contract or did one at turnwesters. tract; or did one act unworthy of honest men. But the frauds of 'Boss' Tweed and his asso-ciates, in New York, made it necessary for some offset against the Republicaus, and so the Associated Press began howling against 'Boss Shepherd,' and though the most search-ing investigation only more and mofe vindicated the acts and character of Gov. Shepherd. all vindication is ignored by Democratic scrib-blers, who care more for party advantage than for honor or decency—that of others or their own. To illustrate the character of the teleare sued in Washington in connection with a real-estate pool. I suppose something terribly disgraceful is implied in that. The fact is that I and some others of the twenty-five named ought each for himself a house lot of certain real estate desiers, as a man might buy one of a homestead association, and I presume I have been, or am to be, garnisheed for any balance due of the purchase money for the benefit of one of Jay Cooke's creditors. This is my own business, and none of the business of anybody else. But on such foundation I and others are held up by this delectable Associated Press for a member of a ring. I ask pardon for alluding to the matter at all."

"In our mining troubles, it is true, 'State authorities' quelled the riots, and that is what the authorities in the Southern States should be permitted to do in all cases of dis-order. The State should be allowed to choose its own 'remedial measures,' and not have its just authority interfered with or its undoubted rights overridden by the Federal power."—I'hiladelphia Times.

But suppose the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania had been powerless to apply the requisite remedial measures, would it not have been legitimate for the General Government, upon proper application, to interfere? If Governments are not for the protection of the people, what are they for? But the Times begs the question. In none of the Southern States has "just uthority" been interfered with. In all of them, however, the rights of citizenship are denied in a more or less direct man ner to certain classes, and in some of them political murders have been the constant recourse of the Democracy to secure the success of that party. In Philadelphia, not many years ago, there were Know Nothing and anti-Catholic riots, which so terrorized a certain class of voters that they were prevented from exercising the right of suffrage. The same condition of affairs exists in the South to-day with the addition of a disloyal spirit which is in direct antagonism to the pledges of submission to the new order of things assumed by the rebel armies when they laid down their arms. In the former case the turbulence was comparatively local and restricted in its influences, while in the latter it is national in its character and fraught with danger to the perpetuity of our institutions The Times will not deny that in either case the strength of the Government should have been invoked to protect its citizens, and, if the State authorities should prove to be inefficient for the purpose, the last resource of the nation might properly be called upon. This is our idea of the way to repress Know Nothingism or Ku-Kluxism. Those who hesitate to resort to it are guilty of rank cowardice. They simply yield to the force of a malignant mob, which only requires slight encouragement to develop itself into organized revolution.

There are now in the French army 90,000 horses. If the same army were put in active service it would require 325,000 horses. Hence the importance of that German decree in relation to horses.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION. In the issue of March 11 it was claimed that there was in the South an army of two hun-

dred thousand men, fully equipped and ripe for whatever might occur. There can be no doubt that the number given was too small. The organized military in the South numbers not less than three hundred thousand men, all of whom, or nearly all, could take the field in less than a week, and a short campaign will make them a veteran army, as fine as the world has ever seen. That they are ripe for whatever may occur

will not be believed, but an examination of the sentiments of the South may cause a suspen sion of judgment and further investigation Up to the firing upon Fort Sumter, in 1861, it was not generally believed that war would ensue, but four years' experience cured that opinion. May lethargy and unbelief no more bring such reward. We will first pay our respects to Hon. Benja-

min H. Hill, the most prominent man in Georgia. And he is worth the trouble, for we shall hear of him often; his great talents, and perfect consciousness of them, will bring him prominently upon the national stage, and the American history to be written a few years hence will be incomplete without his name marked out for him by the article of March 11 and that tall figure, with light hair and com-plexion, full whiskers, neatly dressed, with nervous energy showing in every restless movement, will arise in the House of Representa tives this winter and support the extreme Southern ideas in eloquent words and bitter thoughts.

Mr. Hill was a Confederate Senator-"my right arm," Mr. Jefferson Davis called himand he came out of the war one of the loved of the people. In 1867 he wrote his "Notes on the Situation," which, with his speeches, consolidated the white vote of Georgia and other Southern States, established the political reputation of Mr. Hill, and caused the ostracism of all who believed in the Republican idea sufficiently to identify themselves with that party. As to the value of his services in the ast direction we have the evidence of the Monroe Advertiser, under date of May 4, 1875:

"We assert, and bave ne fear of successful contradiction, that Mr. Hill, by his bitter denunciation of scalawags and carpet baggers, deterred thousands from entering the ranks of the Hadieal party. They dared not do so for fear of social ostracism, and to-day the white people of Georgia are almost unanimously Democratic as a result of the speeches and labors of Mr. Hill."

dal ostracism in the South has always been bifterly denied; but truth, like murder

will out. As a consequence of Mr. Hill's labors during reconstruction he stood very high-few higher in the State-in the estimation of the people; but the Republicans had possession of State government; the Democrats could not bestow upon him the honors he desired, and his thoughts turned to those who could and would advance him in return for the ready pen and eloquent tongue that could so beguile men, and he went to the enemy's camp. What occurred can be judged by what followed. First, he made an address at the commence

ment of the University of Georgia-located in Athens-in June or July, 1871, in which he took very square Republican ground. This address called forth quite sharp criticism, in answer to which he wrote a letter to the Atlanta Constitution, and it might have been written by any Southern Republican without his loyalty to party being questioned. Again, the American Union, an outspoken Republica paper and earnest supporter of Governor R. B. llock, published at Macon, advocated "for Chairman of the State Central Committee Ben. H. Hill :" this nomination received the indorsement of the Atlanta New Era, then a Republican paper and the personal organ of Governor Bullock. Again, he was a lesse with Hon. Simon Cameron and others in the State road. These different actions brought forth a response which astonished him; the evil powers he had invoked turned upon him; his past was remembered only to condemn his present; the power which as a true Democrat he wielded fell from him when he said didn't go to be a Democrat," and a sigh of contempt passed over the State; his familythen at Athens-was visited and insulted by Ku-Klux. In a word, he was a victim of tha social ostracism which he had forced upon the people. He had not fairly counted the cost, and could not bear the consequences, and he hastened to assure his friends that his democracy was beyond suspicion. He has since endeavored to explain this portion of his his tory, and his explanation dishonors him, seing in substance that he went in perfidy with deceit upon his lips, to prevent a second reconstruction. several years he has been trying to regain the confidence of the people, and when his full opportunity came was quick to seize it. The opportunity referred to was on January 20 1875, at a convention of Confederate soldiers to form the Survivors' Association. Let us take a brief look at this convention through the glasses of a correspondent of the Savan nah Advertiser of January 23, 1875. The meeting is in the Hall of the House of Repre-

sentatives in Atlanta. We quote:

"The men who make the laws of the country give place to the men who have fought its battles, and we all feel a thrill of the eld-time passionate patriotism as we look on the veterans who brought from many a well-contested field defeat, (alast) but never, thank God, dishonor."

"Colone! Tom Hardeman nominates General Joseph E. Johnston for President, and there is a perfect storm of applause, cheers, and yells and clappings that shake the very house. There is a provision of the constitution that the officers shall be elected by ballot, but these are soldiers, not parliamentarians, and don't intend to waste time that way, when they already know their sentatives in Atlanta. We quote : anan no elected by ballot, but these are soldier not parliamentarians, and don't intend to was time that way, when they already know the own wishes. General Johnston-the glorious of soldier, who kept his army's and his country confidence even in defeat—they will have, an nobody else, so they elect him by acciamation." It is at this time, when the recollections of

the war have been vividly recalled to the mind, and the "old-time passionate patriotism" evoked by the presence and speeche of all the distinguished Confederate soldiers of the State, that Mr. Hill mounts the rostrum and delivers to two thousand people a speech, which is called "the grandest effort of his life." We repeat a few extracts, to show its

man cannot be taken as an index of the feel ings of a people. But this man occupies a peculiar position; from the highest in the esteem of the people, his dealings with the Republicans cast him to the lowest depths; contemned by all, slowly he worked up until this speech was made, which was received by the wildes applause, and placed him above all others That is not all. There was a vacancy in the Congressional delegation, caused by the death of Garnett McMillan, in the Ninth district, and it was known that Mr. Hill desired to b elected. At the nominating convention his opponent was Mr. Bell, a member of the Forty-third Congress. Bell had secured a maority of the delegates, the vote standing Bell hirty-three to Hill twenty-eight, but he could not secure enough to form the two thirds re puired under the rule. The Bell men offered o withdraw their candidate if Mr. Hill was withdrawn, but his friends claimed that the district was in his favor largely. Finally the convention adjourned without a nomination after four hundred and twelve ballots-but by a majority vote recommending the Democracy to support Mr. Estes. Mr. Hill took the field. independent, having to oppose him the gentle-man recommended by the convention and a Mr. Price, who had represented the district in the Forty-second Congress—both of whom were Democrats. The returns show the vote to have been as follows : Price, 1,967; Estes, 3,800; Hill, 6,381; Mr. Hill being elected by a majority of 2,093 over both his competito n a total vote of 10,669. Could there be a But that is not all. Ordinarily an election

in one district would attract but slight attention throughout the rest of the State. In this election nearly all the papers supported Hill. To show the tenor of this support we quote from the Monroe Advertiser, of May 4, 1875: "We cannot be otherwise than anxious that Mr.
Hill should be in the next Congress. He binself
predicts that the year 1576 will be an important
one in the bistory of our Republic. Whether the
battle be confined to the ballot, or whether it
will be necessary for the lovers of liberty to take
up arms sgainst the despots who will u dertakato keep themselves in power, it cannot be disput.

that it is absolutely ascessary to have our ablest men and wisest counselors in position where their talent and wisdom will beleffecive for good."
"The time has come when we can allored to do more than simply protest against outrages, as has been the custom for years past. We need men in place and power who will dare, when the people of the South are assailed and slandered, to hard back the feul charges in the teeth of the accusers. We have pursued the condillatory policy until we have pursued the condillatory policy until we have been ruthlessly trampled upon; and if our enemies pursue us with their hate no lenger it is because we have resched the bottom and cannot be further hurt. We would have a linder who will rise and assert his manhood, who will deal blow harder than he received. Such a mau, in our opinion, is Mr. Hill."
"We have written frequently of Mr. Hill, not

blows harder than he received. Such a man, in our opinion, is Mr. Hill."

"We have written frequently of Mr. Hill, not because we expect to influence any votes for him in the Ninth district, for our paper is not read there. But we do claim that the S ate of Georgia has an interest in having him to represent us in the council of the nation. If elected he will represent the entire State, and the Ninth district will have no more right to claim him than any other. The people from the seaboard to the mountains are clamoring for his election." The foregoing will suffice to show the feeling

luring the campaign. We will now see what was after the election. The extracts given fairly express the opinion of press and people of the State :

fairly express the opinion of press and people of the State:

"La Grange and Newnan both held public meetings in honor of Hen, Hill's election."—Albeny News, May 20, 1875.

"Hen, Hill is elected to Congress from the Ninth district. Let all the people rejoice. He will be a thorn in the flesh of the corrupt Administration."—Quitmen Reporter, May 11, 1875.

"Bring out the big guns and tell the world that Ben. Hill has been elected to Congress from the Ninth district by a handsome majority. Three rousing cheers for Hill and the people of the Ninth Congressional district."—Daries Timber Gazette, May 18, 1875.

"Atlanta is still jubliant over Ben. Hill's election, and on the evening that he made his speech last week a crowd of enthusiastic friends assembled near the State-house and canonaded until they turred the window glasses to pleces."—Quitmen Reporter, May 20, 1875.

"The people in this section of Georgia relent-lessly rejoide in this result. They are not manworshipers, but appreciators of great miteds and grand achievements. As they love Gordon for his knightly bearing as a commander and his brillist devit as a statesman, so they love Hill for his towering intellect, his matchiess cratory, and his godlike mastery of the great questions that involve the stability of the Government and the liberties of the whole State—ay, of the South—will respond amen it to this sentiment, and that the Republic will have cause to thank the Ninth district or sending to its councils such a man,"—Albeny News, May 13, 1876.

"We congratulate the people of the Ninth district for sending to its councils such a man,"—Albeny News, May 13, 1876.

"We congratulate the people of the Ninth district for proving abused and has many enemies, but bird proving abused and has many enemies, but bird foresement by the people. Mr. Hill have been soundly abused and has many enemies, but bird foresement by the people. Mr. Hill be fore on the proving candidates will be near two thousand votes. Tals is sertainly a flattering indoresment by the people. M

The foregoing papers are all outside of Mr. Hill's district, and these extracts - with his election-are sufficient to show the feelings o "the people ;" also, that Mr. Hill truly repre

sents them. And, now, to show what Mr. Hill though sbout it, and then this article, which is already too long, shall come to an end; only, however to be again taken up another day, and continued until a fair showing has been made o the temper of the Southern people, supported by their own acts and words.

On the 5th of May Mr. Hill was elected, or the 8th he made a speech at Athens-reported for the Augusta Constitutionalist of May 13 1875-from which we extract the following : 1873—from which we extract the following:

"The purpose of the twenty-eight delegates
[those who supported him] of the Gainesville
convention had been particite, and furthermore,
by their unswerving acios, they had brought
him before the people without the advantage of a
nomination, so that he might stand upon any
merit which he may have possessed. They had
also settled the question that a convention like
an election, should reflect a [the] voice of the
people.

"He impressed upon the colored men of the country the truth that if this felly and wickedness was consummated in war they would be the greatest sufferer. If peace was preserved they were eafe, but as sure as one war had freed them, just so sure would a second one re-ensiave them."

R.

DIED MYER .- On July 19, FRANKLIN S. MYER, ageas in ... -On July 15, Franklin S. Myink, ages seventy-nine years.

GARRETI.-On Monday, July 19, at 3 o'clock, Oscar, youngest son of William F. and Julia A. Garrett, aged five years and six mouths. The functar will take place from the residence of his parenta, 1613 E street southeast, this (Wodnesday) atternoon, at 4:20 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

HIESKELL -On the morning of the 20th of July, William B. Hirskell, cof Philadelphia.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Just received from New Orleans, SHRIMPS, POTTED, SHRIMPS, AU NATUREL, SHRIMPS, IN OIL.

Fresh invoice direct from Portland; this season's packing.

Trade supplied.

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MIRRIK. I vnetpals! PROF. CHAS. E. WEID
MAYRE. Tracher of French. German and Italian:

PROF. W. M. MIRICK. Tracher of Music, Latin
and Mathematics: Committee and Consellors.

REV. J. P. NE WAAS. Chairman: HON. T. L.

TULLOCK, and DR. CHAS. ADAMS.

The Second Annual Session, Repts. Jet. 1, 1875, to
be divided into two terms of twenty weeks each,
the first term to commence September 1, 1876, and
closs sannary 18, 1876; the second to commence

January 19 and close June 7, 1876.

Terma, per session of twenty weeks, one half in
advance; the other half at the close of the term:
Serior Class, 820; Intermediate, \$24; Primary, \$29;

French. German and Italian, \$24; Primary, \$20;

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Book Store,

THE NEWEST BOOKS.

kide's Nine Days' Wonder.

dies Thackery's Miss Angel
larwood, by the author of the Odd Trump.

DeForest's Playing the Mischlef.

Ward or Wife, a Bonance.

dirs. Jenkin's Within an Ace.

Bancroft's Native Races of the Pacine States, e Figrane, from the French of Fabre 1 50 in the Hitchen.
Drake's Nooks and Corners of New England, 3
Madamt Craven's Jettatrice.
Beecher's a Summer Parish.
Poor's Bailroad Manual, 1575-76.
Etonion Style of Swimming.
Large lot Novia reduced to 5 cents, at
SULGMONS & OHAPMAN'S,
jy21-tf [5tsc] 911 Fennsylvania avenue.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE subscriber has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a Special Term, let'ers testamentary on the personal estate of ENNELINE SHERIFF, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof. to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all beneal of the said estate, Given under my hand, this 2th day of July, 1870.

[870, MARY C. DEAN, 1921-Waw* Exceptive.

EDUCATIONAL. 557 56 PER QUARTER. NO EXTRAS from Philadelphia; ton instructors. S. C. SHOHT LIDUE, (Harvard A. M.;) Media, Pa. 1916-2m M188 OSBORNE'S YOUNG LADIES'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL OF M
atrest, corner of Tepth, will re-open MONDAY,
September 6, 1873. Therough instruction in English branches, Ancient, Modern Languages and
Music. Particular attention given to Frimary and
Intermediate department.

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Therefore no offenive oder, leakefore no offensive odor, leakage or freezing. BELIABLE AT ALL TIMES. and the Best Apparatus for Warming PRIVATE DWELLINGS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, HOSPITALS, STORES, AC Constructed on the same principle as

and affording a PURE AND HEALTHFUL ATMOSPHERE. It will not burn out, nor rust out. Positively ga-teibt at all times. No dust. No burnt, dry air. No artificial moistore resulted. Will consume all kind of fuel with best results. Simple, durable and H. I. GREGORY. CH PENNIYLVANIA AVENUE!

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Architects and others in want of a good article case call and examine the above. WM. HENDERSON

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PETER YIOT, ENIGHTS OF ST.
PETER, You are requested to most at
your hall on WEDNESDAT, the Bat, at 5 o'clock
sharp, to send delegates to the convention to make
that arrangements to celebrate the centennial of
Daniel O'Connell. By order:
jyzi* PURSUANT TO CALL SIGNED by leading grocers and others, there will be a meeting at Board of Trade rooms WEDNES-DAY, list instant, at 8 p. m., to take action upon the subject of starting an Oyster, Fruit and Vegetable Packing House in Washington. All interested are invited to attend.

DEPARTMENT METROPOLITAN OFFICE TEVASURER, 482 LOCISIANA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1873.
Scaled proposals will be received at this office
until 12 o'clock in, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, for keeping the police telegraph lines and
instruments in complete working order for one
year. rear.
The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by this department.
H. M. SWEENY.

METROPOLIS SAVINGS BANK. The semi-annual dividend of interest will be payable to depositors on and after July 21, 1875, at the rate of five per cent, per annum on all sums left en deposit one or more calendar months during the half vear ending July 1, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from July 1, 1875.

J. A. REFF. Cashier.

J. A. REFF. Cashier.

[1910-8.Tu. Th. to jy 20] [Star & Critic.]

ONLY PURE SPRING WATER old at Temple Drug Store. THE COLDEST AND PUREST Soda Water is at the Temple Drug Store, drawn from the steel fountains. IMPROVED APPARATUS AND sind Mineral Waters at the Temple Drug Store.

Julees and Improved Soda Water to be had only at the Temple Drug Store. 193-1f G-INPROVED SODA WITH GRANULATED ICE. Freeh Fruit and Cream Sirups, in glass founta

TRIUMPH. First quality Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles of Crown stamp, at

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MANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING will be given at Washington Business College during July and August, on MONDAY, TURSDAY, THURSDAY and FHI-DAY EVENINGS. from 6 to 7 o'clock. Regular : essions resumed September 1, juzz-tf

FOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AN-BOCIATION, corner of Ninth and D streets. Reading-room and Library free to all. Prayer Meetings daily at 12:15, 6 and 9 p. m.

Sabbath Evening Services, (exclusively.) | for younginen, at 6 o'clock. Sabbath Afternoon Services at \$130. Circulating Library, 13,000 volumes. New books donstratity ad ed.

TEETH 87 PER SET. EXTHEM

Jaw, by Dr. A. PHATF, graduate of this
cal College, thickays, 4th Swenth street, east side,
corner of D. Gas and chloroform used in extracting Seeth.

REMOVAL -- WM. P. HOLTZMAN, Attorney at Law. has removed to Mo. Bill F street northwest, opposite Ebbitt House, and will be pleased to see his friends and business and will be pleased to see his friends and business begat business solicited, and money to in each.

As Hooms and Offices for rent in same building, just [Star.]

andria, Va., offers his professional services as Surgeon, Physician and Goulist to the citizens of the District of Columbia.
Office No. 1411 Founsylvania avenue, between Wilard's hotel and the Owen bouse.
Office kours from 10 a. m. to + p. m. my2i-tf

DEES IN THE CUME OF DISKASE.

Dr. Sturgls and wife warrants a cure in less time, and for less money, than any other known treatment. No. 1168 F street northwest, my20-iy JACKSON WAGONS AT REduced rates. For sale by MAGHATH & BELL, myss-3m Cor, Mass. ave. and Finh st. N.W.

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I leave to inform his customers that he is still in the Oyster business at the old stand, No. 1118 E street, between Eleventh and Twelfith streets northwest, where he will be happy to serve the public with the most choice Oysters, Clams Sort and Hard Crabs, Spiced Oysters, Clams Sort and Hard Crabs, which will be dily arrivals from Norfolk and Annapolis of the me at select Oysters, Clams, Soft and Hard Crabs, which will be dilyered per order to any part of the cliv, free of charge. I would inform the public that I am not connected with any branch house in the clay, and that my former superintendent, John Hogan, is no longer connected with me in business.

EDWARD WESER. [Star] 717 SEVENTH STREET N. W. 717

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FOR RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE IN A e location, containing ten rooms, a rements. Inquire 1844 F street.

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Fatreet. Residence, Eureka House, 1718 K
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Lace Piques, Swisses, very cheap,
White Piques, 13% cents up.
Lawns, 13% cents; very cheap.
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Call early for bargains.

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TW Market Spa

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Wishing to turn my summer stock into cash, I shall sell at and below the actual cost— All Dress Goods, Cassimeres,

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ONOUR SPECIAL CENTRE COUNTERS We have placed the GREATEST BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS EVER OFFERED,
Including an auction lot of VOGEL'S BLACK
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BOGAN & WYLIE,

OVERSKIRTS AND BASQUES. Parties will do well to examine my stock before surchasing elsewhere. M. SILVER.

jest-im. 717 Market Symon. DRY GOODS. CARPETING., &c.

We will open during the week a few cases more of the BEST PACIFIC PERCALES, yard wide, WASH POPLINS, \$16 cents. One hundred pieces of LINEN, for suttings,

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One hundred pieces of BLACK GRENADINE. in plaid, plain and stripe, from 25 cents per yard up to \$1.50. We will also receive 150 dozen more of Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts. Price, \$15 per

W. W. BURDETTE & CO., No. 928 Seventh Street, and

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Dimask Table Cloths, all sizes, with Napkins to match. Barmaicy and other approved makes of Table Damask, all widths.

Damask and Huck Towels, all grades.

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fancy borders.
Those in want of choice goods should call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere, mhil-tf HATS AND CAPS. STRAW AND FELT HATS,

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We open to-day our well-selected stock of SUM-MFR HATS for Men. Boys and Children. PEARL CASSIMERE DRESS HATS. LIGHT FELT STIPE HATS and the GENUINE MACKINAW STRAW HATS. CHILDREN'S STRAWS A SPECIALTY. WILLETT & RUOFF.

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CROCKERY. GLASSWARE CUTLERY, PLATED-WARE AND

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Queen Mary, a drams, by Tennyson.

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Hymnel and Cantieles, with music, Good:
The Abbe Tigraue, candidate for the Birds and Seasons of New England, Wilson The Green Gate, from the German, by Mrs. Wis-

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